

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph 43 with the following amended paragraph:

[0043] FIG. 3A shows the situation where Vcc is determined to be 12 volts. In this case, supply control circuit 80 drives its output terminal Out1 with a square wave to produce a waveform across diode D1 whose average value is approximately the desired output voltage, in this instance 5 volts, and is provided as an output on voltage supply node 60a. When ~~Q2~~ Q1 is off, the inductor current circulates through diode D1, which operates as a freewheeling diode. Since the required value of inductor L1 is approximately inversely proportional to the switching frequency, a relatively high switching frequency (e.g. 100 Khz or greater) is preferred. The body diode of the transistor is always reversed biased and does not conduct.

Please replace paragraph 48 with the following amended paragraph:

[0048] Boost circuit 100 includes a transistor Q2, a diode D2, an inductor L2, and a capacitor C2. The additional elements include a transistor Q3. Inductor L2, diode D2, and capacitor C2 are connected in series between voltage supply node 57 (Vcc) and ground, with voltage supply node 60b (Vcc') being between diode D2 and capacitor ~~C2~~D2. The drain of transistor Q2 is connected to the node between inductor L2 and diode D2, and the source is grounded. Output terminal Out2 is connected to the gate of transistor Q2. The source and drain of transistor Q3 are connected in parallel with diode D2, and output terminal Out3 is connected to the gate of transistor Q3. It should be noted that boost regulators can also be made with capacitors instead of inductors, so that the particular implementation is exemplary.